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BRITISH ARMY TAKES EINDHOVEN IN DRIVE ON DUTCH FRONTIER

Fighting Rages Between Reich Units and Enemy Air-borne Troops

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The main anti-Axis pressure is now definitely exerted in the northern sector of the Western Front where air-borne troops in the Arnheim and Nijmengen areas are trying to link up with the armored spearheads advancing north from Eindhoven.

London reports said troops of the British 2nd army have crossed the Escaut Canal and with strong support from the air-borne troops penetrated through Eindhoven. Then making full use of the motorized units which crossed the Rhine they approched to within two miles of Nijmengen. The air-borne troops are said to number over 20,000.

Yanks Enter Eindhoven

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—Fighting between quickly assembled German local units and reserves and the Anglo-American air-borne troops is still raging furiously as further troops are being landed.

Numerous enemy nests of resistance have been mopped up and three towns in which the enemy troops had established themselves were cleared off. All the important river crossings have been successfully defended by the German troops and together with newly-brought up German mobile troops concentric attacks are being carried out against enemy bases.

Further landings of troops were accompanied by huge losses in men and material. More than 200 gliders and numerous arms and ammunition have already been captured and German counter-measures are beginning to gain ground.

In the Eindhoven area, only a major American group was able to pierce the German defense positions and enter the city. During the close-quarter fighting, 43 enemy tanks were destroyed and heavy fighting is still in full progress there.

The enemy air-borne troops, however, have not yet established a junction with the troops moving northward from the Neerpelt bridgehead. German barriers between these two forces are stubbornly preventing an enemy break-through.

The main area of the enemy air-borne landings in Holland forms roughly a triangle involving the towns of Maastricht, Tilburg and Nijmegen within which area, German counter-measures are in full swing.

Detailed reports of the enemy losses just received disclosed that a group of nine cargo gliders landed in an area infested with minefields and all were torn to bits. Another enemy group composed of 21 cargo gliders and three groups of paratroops before they were able to offer resistance were wiped out by German ground weapons laying in waiting. At another landing point, 260 American troops surrendered after exhausting their ammunition.

Brest Garrison Resisting

Domei

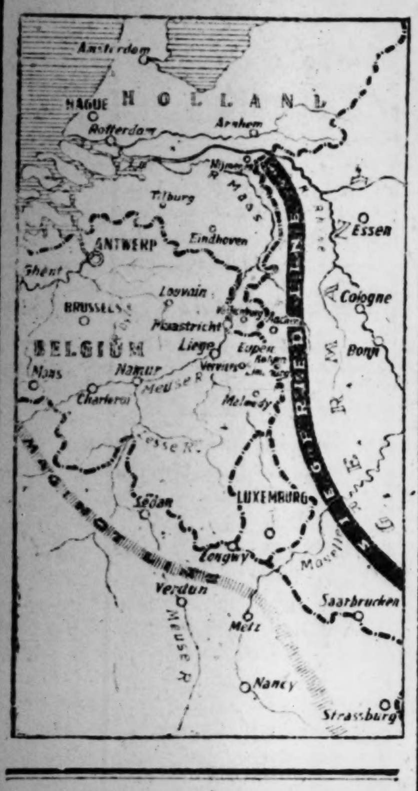
BERLIN, September 19.—Notwithstanding the severest bombardment from the air and by artillery guns, the German garrison defending the naval stronghold of Brest held its main fighting line in the eastern fortress region and on the whole repulsed all attacks on the broad front of the western sector.

Again and again German parachutists, grenadiers and marines sealed up newly-created breaches and American attacks across the ruins were thrown back.

Meanwhile, the isolated German group crossed over to Crozon Peninsula and from there put up stiff resistance. This garrison as well as other coastal bases in Brittany are now engaging some four American divisions and strong terrorist groups.

In Pas de Calais, German troops at Boulogne and Dunkirk withstood pressure by about five Canadian divisions. In the northern districts of Boulogne, a British attack was driven back after destroying 17 tanks and one enemy group which fought its way into the citadel is being hard pressed.

British long-range batteries also joined the fighting without success and German guns replied with devastating fire. Two enemy guns were silenced and an ammunition dump was blown up yesterday.



ARMISTICE IS CONCLUDED BY SOVIET UNION, FINLAND

Moscow Radio Reveals Settlement of Negotiations—Main Points of Terms Bared

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 19.—The Moscow Radio announced this morning that an armistice with Finland had been signed.

It revealed that negotiations had been carried out between the representatives of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, acting for all the nations that had been at war with Finland, and the delegation of the Finnish Government.

The official statement listed the names of those participating in the negotiations which had been in progress since September 14 as follows:

Soviet Union: Foreign Commissar Molotov, Marshal Voroshilov, Colonel-General Zhandanov, DeKanosse of the Department of Foreign Commissar and Litvinov.

Britain: Ambassador Kerr and Balfour.

Finland: Foreign Minister Henckell, General Walden and Henrich.

Armistice Terms Revealed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—Finnish Acting Premier Baron Ernest von Born, today, revealed in his radio address the details of the Soviet-Finnish armistice terms, according to Helsinki reports.

The main points follow:

1—Finnish armed forces will immediately withdraw to the 1940 frontier.

2—The Soviet Government will lease Porkala Peninsula as well as other fairly large land and sea areas for a period of 50 years.

3—The Finnish Government will give up the White Sea port of Petsamo.

4—Airfields in south and southwest Finland as well as the Finnish merchant fleet to be placed temporarily at the disposal of the Soviet Union and anti-Axis nations.

5—Finnish army to be placed on a peacetime footing.

6—German troops in Finland to be disarmed.

7—The Finnish Government will pay an indemnity of $300,000,000 to the Soviet Union over a period of six years.

AUSTIN WORKERS STRIKE

20,000 Walk Out in Sympathy With Low-Paid New Employes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—A strike broke out today at the Austin Factory in Birmingham, participated in by 20,000 employes who sympathized with the newly-employed workers for the latter's low wages, according to a London dispatch. In this connection, it is further reported that the new workers are being paid at the pre-war rate and that they are demanding a 75 per cent raise. In view of the fact that the factory are firmly sticking to their stand that 25 to 50 per cent raise is the limit they can concede, no means of compromise is in view.

Chungking Facing Crisis

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 19.—General Chiang Kai-shek, speaking to the Chinese First People's Council, said that the crisis on the China Front has now arrived, according to a Chungking report.

Tajiri in Capital

Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister to the Philippines, arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday night from Fukuoka by air. He is expected to stay here for about a week.

RENEWED SOVIET DRIVE NEAR MITAU REPULSED

Reich Counter-Attacks Foil Red Army's Attempt in Advancing to Riga

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—German troops in the northern sector of the Eastern Front yesterday withstood further Soviet assaults and retaliated with sharp thrusts and counter-attacks by mobile units.

In the region southwest of Mitau, infiltrated Soviet infantry formations were scattered and almost completely wiped out, and renewed Soviet attacks against the progressing German troops were repelled after destroying 29 Soviet tanks.

North of Bauske where the Soviets for the past six days have been trying to force a major breach to Riga, German troops launched powerful counter-attacks against the large-scale offensive thrust and stemmed again its break-through attempt. No less than 149 Soviet tanks were destroyed during the past two days in the Bauske area.

Farther north on the Baltic front, the Soviets succeeded in penetrating the German positions north of Valk, but were met by strong German counter-attacks. Fighting is still in progress in this region.

Soviet Massing Troops

Fighting in the other sectors along the entire Eastern Front was relatively inactive during the past 24 hours. The lull in the Narev sector is presumably the quiet before the storm and reconnaissance reports said that strong Soviet concentrations have been observed.

Abatement of Soviet pressure on the Warsaw front is presumably due to heavy losses suffered during recent actions. During the last few weeks of fighting, three Soviet armored corps were almost completely wiped out and no fewer than 170 tanks were destroyed.

The Red Army was inactive in the ruins of Praga while further north they tried to force a crossing of the Vistula. Their effort was supported by tanks but was repelled by German and Hungarian troops while minor groups which had crossed over to the west bank were annihilated. German artillery and tanks dug deep gaps into the Soviet columns and assemblies, and thousands of dead Soviet troops are littering the east bank of the river. Likewise, Soviet atttacks northeast of Warsaw were unsuccessful.

The Soviet bridgehead west of Vistula at Sandomirz was completely annihilated in four days of bitter fighting by three German groups. Majority of the two reinforced Soviet divisions was scattered and in addition, more than a thousand prisoners were taken and 161 guns, 91 flame-throwers and 280 machine-guns captured.

Renewed Soviet attacks near Sanok and Krosno were repulsed and 24 of the attacking tanks destroyed.

In Transylvania, Hungarian troops in cooperation with German formations at the northwest frontier of Rumania threw back the Soviets up to the area of Temesver, east of Arad, and southeast of Grosswardein. Attacks made by several Soviet divisions at Thorenburk and in the northern part of the Szekler corner were repulsed.

Valga Is Captured

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—Stalin's order of the day today said the Red Army captured Valga on the Estonian-Latvian border.

Soviet reports also tended to confirm Berlin announcements that the Soviets launched the huge-scale offensive in the Baltics with nearly a million men.

QUEBEC TALKS CONTINUED

F.D.R., Churchill Still Conferring At Undisclosed Place

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 19.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are presumed to be continuing their talks at an undisclosed place, according to a Quebec report.

It was disclosed that military discussions were reviewed by the two leaders last week. The dispatch also said that Roosevelt's departure from Quebec was announced but news of Churchill's whereabout has not been revealed. However, another report stated that Churchill has left Quebec by train and his destination is unknown.

Reuter's special correspondent in Quebec declared that the general opinion is that only a part of the talk between Roosevelt and Churchill is ended.

Citations Issued Japanese Units For Exploits in Yunnan Campaign

Contingents Defending Lhameng and Tengyueh Fought Valiantly Against Numerically Superior Enemy Forces to Facilitate Operations

Citations previously issued to the Japanese Units defending Lhameng and Tengyueh in Yunnan Province respectively by the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in Burma and by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in the Southern Regions and the matter has now been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Wednesday.

The citation granted the Units defending Tengyueh follows:

"The above occupying Tengyueh, a strategic keypoint along the Nu River, despite its numerical inferiority, gave battle to the enemy 20th Group Army for a long period since May, 1944, and by frustrating severe attacks on the enemy forces, caused enormous losses to them.

"Colonel Kurashige, Commander of the Garrison Force, died gloriously on August 13. But his place was taken by Captain Ota. Under his direction the unity of the Unit grew firmer. It fought resolutely and bravely, defended the important point desperately and held back the superior enemy. In this way it made possible a favorable development of the general operations of the forces.

"The Garrison Force united as one solid bloc under its Commander, maintained vigorous spirit of attack and keen sense of responsibility and successfully executed its mission. Its military achievement is, indeed, extraordinary.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army."

September 14, 1944

Commander-in-Chief
Of the Army Forces
In the Southern Region."

The citation issued to the Units defending Lhameng follows:

"Fearlessly fighting against the Chungking Expeditionary Forces in the Yunnan area, the aforementioned, though outnumbered, maintained the control of the Burma Route. Repulsing the powerful enemy forces which had crossed the river in June, this year.

"They supported and helped the conduct of operations and proved a factor responsible for the crushing of the enemy several times.

"When they were hemmed in by the enemy the members increased their solidarity with the Commander as the center. Their spirits rose higher, and they fought energetically in order to keep their isolated position. They were resolute and indomitable and their energetic fighting which suggested that they had determined not to stop until the enemy had been beaten and crushed was a full demonstration of the true spirit of the Japanese Forces.

"All this was due to the iron solidarity maintained by the Garrison Force under the pertinent direction of its Commander, to the vigorous training and to the flawless operational preparations as well as to the valiant fighting carried out with the fiery determination never to lay down arms until the last moment. The valor shown by it is worth being set up as example for the entire Army.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army."

July 29, 1944.

Commander-in-Chief
Of the Army Forces
In the Southern Region."

The citations issued by the Army Supreme Commander in the Burma area were to the units defending Lhameng under date of July 28, 1944 and to the Units defending Tengyueh under date of September 12, 1944.

SOVIET ARMIES LAUNCH BIG ATTACK ON WARSAW

Over 1,000,000 Men Reported Massed Against Polish Capital

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—Three Soviet armies totaling nearly 1,000,000 men are massed against Warsaw which is under constant bombardment and the final assault is expected at any moment, according to field dispatches reaching here.

Moscow remained silent on the battle of Warsaw where fighting of "tremendous proportions" has been raging for several days, but Berlin reported that the Soviets attempted to storm the Vistula River north of Warsaw and acknowledged that some Soviet elements reached the west bank, but were wiped out.

United Press reports from Moscow said the Vistula crossing was made by troops of Rokovosky's first Soviet army which at present has 50 divisions standing on the east bank of the Vistula.

Other reports said the whole city of Warsaw has been laid in waste and that not one undamaged building is standing.

Warsaw Battle Nears

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—The Soviet First White Russian Front Army that succeeded in establishing a juncture with the Warsaw rebel army is concentrating rocket mortar gun fire on the German forces on the western bank of the Vistula, and is also eagerly trying to reorganize its strength.

On the other hand, the remnant rebel troops of Warsaw began to show activity today and formed a position to attack the German forces on the west bank from both east and west. Thus, the time for the Red Army to start a general attack on Warsaw is now ripe.

According to UP reports from Warsaw, the Vistula River that runs through the city of Warsaw from south to north is a quarter mile in width, and as the Germans have destroyed four bridges across the river, the Red Army is having much difficulty in crossing it. Once an attack is opened, it is expected to become the most fierce battle since Kiev.

A large formation of "Flying Fortresses" of the United States Air Force, landed at bases in the Soviet Union carrying war materials for the Warsaw rebel troops, according to Reuter reports from London. It was the first air supply to Warsaw from a base in Britain.

IGUCHI REFUTES RUMOR ON PORTUGUESE ACTION

Enemy Trying to Force Breach With Japan Concerning Timor, Says Spokesman

Enemy reports that Portugal is about to sever diplomatic relations with Japan were described as an effort to force a breach in the cordial relations between the two countries by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday.

Mr. Iguchi pointed out that when the Portuguese Government evinced a desire to investigate the conditions on Timor, Captain Silva da Costa, the Portuguese representative, was given all necessary facilities to do so. Such an attitude of complete cooperation on the part of the Japanese, said Mr. Iguchi, should be sufficient to indicate the cordiality with which the Japanese regard their relations with Portugal.

Mr. Iguchi's remarks were made in reference to reports, alleged to have originated in Madrid, stating that travelers from Lisbon had said that the new Portuguese Cabinet had completed the work of examining Portugal's relations with Japan and had come to the conclusion that diplomatic relations with Japan would have to be severed soon. The same report said that it was believed that if such action was decided, the 10,000 men now based in Australia would attempt to "liberate" Timor.

Bonomi Revamps Air Force

Domei

MILAN, September 19.—In order to clear the ranks of the air force of all Fascist ideas, the Bonomi Government dismissed 16 generals, 39 colonels, 122 additional high officers, 77 officers of medium rank and 122 civilian employes.

Hackzell's Condition Serious

Domei

MOSCOW, September 19.—The condition of Prime Minister Hackzell, leader of the Finnish armistice mission to Moscow, continues to be serious, according to the medical bulletin issued this morning.

JAPANESE ARMY UNIT APPROACHING WUCHOW

Fast Nearing Vital U.S. Air Base in S. China After Breaking Through Kwangsi Border

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, September 18.—A Japanese Army Unit, which had commenced a westward drive along the Sikiang, already broke through the Kwangsi provincial border and is approaching Wuchow, the foremost frontal base in South China of the U.S. air force, according to a report received from a Japanese Reconnaissance Unit.

The Japanese Unit made a detour to the north from the left bank of the Sikiang and penetrated the steep mountainous zone. Following this, the Unit captured Waitsap in Kwangsi Province, and after passing through the south of Sintu, 60 kilometers to the west of Waitsap, reached a point 30 kilometers to the northeast of Wuchow yesterday morning.

Yaokuhu Is Captured
By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, September 18.—Pressed from all directions, the enemy forces operating on the southern bank of the Si River, east of Hsinhsing, are now exposed to a serious menace before the onrush of the Japanese Forces.

A special Japanese Attack Unit, operating in collaboration with the other troops who were pressing the enemy in the areas around Chaoching, further advanced northward toward the mountainous areas. Driving onward, the Japanese, on September 15, reached Hsinkiangkou opposite Chaoching.

Simultaneously, the Unit which had advanced westward from Hopshuihu, 20 kilometers south of Chaoching, crossed the Hsinhsing River yesterday morning. Losing no time, the Japanese captured Yaokuhu, 10 kilometers north of Hsinhsing, located on the western bank of the Hsinhsing river. At the time of the Japanese operation, the 474th corps of the 158th Division was garrisoned at Yaokuhu.

The Unit which was advancing northwestward, detouring to the left after having entered Haochan on September 12, crossed the mountainous areas and reached a point 10 kilometers north of Hsinhsinghsien, located 35 kilometers south of Chaoching, last night. Thus, the areas on the southern bank of the Si River, east of Hsinhsing, have been placed under the pressure of the Japanese Forces. Thrown into utter confusion, the enemy troops are reported to be fleeing westward.

Enemy Faces Annihilation
By a Member of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, September 18.—With the occupation by the Japanese of Chaoching, the greatest strategic center in the Si River area, the enemy in that sector has been thrown into uncontrollable confusion.

Erroneously judging the Japanese objective as the occupation of the Canton-Hankow Railway, the enemy had deployed a large force of troops comprising the mainstay of the 35th Group Army from the Si River Basin to the north in order to defend Shaokwan. Taking the enemy by surprise, however, the Japanese Forces suddenly started their drive into the Si River Basin early on the morning of September 9, putting the enemy troops there to rout.

The fleeing Chungking forces attempted to check the Japanese drive at Chaoching but failed as the Japanese troops stormed the enemy in an encirclement movement from the east, south and north with the collaboration of the Naval Units sailing up the Si River. They reduced Ssuhai, Kaoming and Kaiping in no time and finally stormed into Chaoching on September 16, shattering the defense of about 10,000 troops under the 35th Group Army. They continued their attacks against the enemy remnants in the Tenching and Fungchun areas.

In the face of the pressing situation, the enemy is at present frantically attempting to check the westward advance of the Japanese at the Tehching-Fungchun line, but the two divisions of the 35th Group Army are facing sure annihilation now that their contact with Shaokwan has been cut completely by the Japanese Units which have brought the area north of the Si River under their control.

Bans Reports on Kweilin

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The censors in Chungking have banned the reports of foreign correspondents on the war situation at Kweilin on the ground that all matters relating to Kweilin should be dealt with solely by Chungking, the U. P. correspondent in China's capital reported today, thus expressing his dissatisfaction with the regime's attitude. This revelation attests to the confusion prevailing in the Chungking regime due to the onrush of the Japanese Forces toward Kweilin.

Liuchow Airfield Attacked
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST CONTINENTAL BASE, September 19.—Japanese night attack planes again stormed over the shelter areas at the Liuchow airfield last night and caused fires to break out in five places.

Three small-sized enemy planes were caught in the hail of Japanese gunfire, but due to poor visibility the results were not ascertained. All Japanese planes returned safely.

His Majesty Sends Birthday Greetings To King of Thailand

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send Itsuo Goto, Master of Ceremonies, to the Thai Embassy at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday to convey the Imperial felicitations on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand. A cordial telegram of congratulations was also dispatched by His Imperial Majesty on the same day to His Royal Majesty.

ENEMY PLANES ATTACK CHICHIJIMA AND KOROR

Raiders Also Appear Over Wotje, Minamitorishima and Kau Bay Areas

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 20.—A formation of about 30 enemy B-24 bombers attempted to attack Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara Group in two waves yesterday afternoon. Japanese Forces there counter-attacked and repulsed all the raiders.

Koror Island in the Palau Group was the object of an attack by a formation of about 200 anti-Axis aircraft consisting of fighters and bombers yesterday afternoon. Japanese Units on the spot promptly engaged the raiders in a severe battle and succeeded in putting them to rout.

A formation of about 90 anti-Axis planes, consisting of medium and small-sized aircraft, attacked Wotje Island in the Marshall Group on the afternoon of September 18. No damage was reported on our side.

The aerial operations of the anti-Axis air force are being continued over Minamitorishima Island where one or two enemy planes come attacking daily.

Kau Bay Raided
Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 20.—A group of about 30 small-sized planes of the anti-Axis air force made a daylight attack against the Kau Bay area on Halmahera Island on September 18. Japanese Units stationed there repelled all the raiders without sustaining any damage.

U.S. LOSES TWO WARSHIPS

Minesweeper Perry Sunk During Action Against Japanese at Palau

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The loss of two United States vessels, the minesweeper Perry and the auxiliary transport Noa, in Pacific waters was announced today by the Navy Department, according to a Washington dispatch. The Perry was sunk during action against the Japanese at Palau while the auxiliary transport Noa was lost in a collision with an American destroyer in the Pacific, the report said. According to the announcement there were only light casualties in the loss of the Perry and all members of the crew of the Noa were rescued. Both boats carried a normal complement of about 120 officers and men.

V-1 Attacks London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 19.—German flying bombs which resumed activity immediately following the lifting of the black-out in London again last night fell into the London area and South English counties, according to a British report. A brief announcement issued today said damage and casualties were caused.

LHAMENG, TENGYUEH DEFENDED TILL END BY JAPANESE UNITS

73,000 Casualties Suffered by Enemy Since May, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

Imperial Japanese Forces on the west bank of the Nu River in Burma, based at Lhameng, Tengyueh and Lungling, have been intercepting and engaging in furious battles against Chungking forces of about 16 divisions, who since the middle of May had invaded the area after crossing the Nu River in their plan to reopen the Burma Road, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

It was also disclosed that all the officers and men stationed at Lhameng met glorious death on September 7 while those at Tengyueh also met a gallant end on September 14 after inflicting tremendous losses upon and crushing the assaults of the enemy who outnumbered them by several tens of times.

Smashing the attack by overwhelming enemy forces, the Japanese Garrison Units in the neighborhood of Lungling commenced an offensive, following the arrival of the main Japanese body on September 3, and are now pressing the enemy hard in the area east of Lungling.

Since the middle of May, up to the present, the enemy has suffered a loss of about 73,000 killed and wounded including about 15,000 in the Lhameng area, about 20,000 in the Tengyueh area, about 35,000 in the Lungling area and about 3,000 in other theaters of war. In the corresponding period, the Japanese losses were about 3,900 killed, the Imperial Headquarters concluded.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m. September 20

"Our Units on the west bank of the Nu River in the Burma area, which had been stationed at Lhameng, Tengyueh and Lungling, intercepted the Chungking army of about 16 divisions that invaded the area after crossing the Nu River in the middle of May with the aim of reopening the Burma Road. The Japanese are now engaged in gallant fighting.

"The war situation and the results in various areas follow:

"1-All the officers and men of the Japanese Garrison Forces at Lhameng, after inflicting tremendous losses upon the enemy, met glorious death on September 7. All the officers and men of the Garrison Forces at Tengyueh, after smashing the enemy assaults in front of their positions, also met a gallant end on September 14.

"2.—In the area near Lungling, the Japanese Garrison Forces that had been crushing the attacks by overwhelming enemy odds, commenced an offensive, following the arrival of the main Japanese body on September 3, and are now pressing the enemy hard in the area east of Lungling.

"3—The war results known up to the present since the middle of May:

Number of Enemy Casualties:

	About
Around Lhameng	15,000
Around Tengyueh	20,000
Around Lungling	35,000
Other Sectors	3,000
Total	73,000

"Losses on Our Side:
Killed About 3,900."

GAINS ASTOUND ENEMY

Nippon Progress in China Amazing, NBC Commentator Admits

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Gabriel Heatter, NBC radio commentator, speaking on the astounding progress of the Japanese campaign in China said today that the Japanese by their brilliant victories in China are making up for reverses on the other fronts. Furthermore, Heatter commented that the success of the Japanese operations is menacing the very basic structure of Chungking's military organization in all phases. Also unless China's defenses are kept intact, the American forces will have to pay a tremendous price, concluded the commentator.

U.S. Recognizes Syria, Lebanon

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The White House today announced the recognition of the independence of Syria and Lebanon and the appointment of George Wardsworth as the United States Minister to Damascus and Beirut.

ENEMY UNITS IN HOLLAND FAIL TO GAIN INITIAL AIM

Scattered Groups Unable to Force Break-Through to North German Plains

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—The fighting in Holland is still overshadowing all other events on the various war fronts, writes Dr. Max Krull, military commentator, in his military roundup today. Continuing, he said.

The anti-Axis efforts to force a break-through to the northern German plains with large masses of troops and thus to outflank the defense line on the left bank of the Rhine have not yet been attained even in their initial aim, namely, to effect a juncture between the tank spearheads pushing across the Sheldt Canal and the air-borne troops, despite the fact that the latter are continuously being reinforced.

Although the enemy has pushed from the Neerpelt bridgehead to the southern part of Eindhoven, suffering heavy tank losses, he has been unable to establish contact with the paratroops which have landed north of the town. The factor of surprise which, in general, adds to the chances of success, has been eliminated completely since the entire German tactics have been changed.

The local German commanders have received new orders, according to which the individual landing groups are to be kept apart and wiped out one after the other. A substantial portion of the encircled enemy groups has already been eliminated. The German air defense also has been concentrated. It is estimated that one-third of the enemy gliders was either destroyed or seized up till yesterday evening. Some of the cargo gliders were shot down while in the air by the German ground defenses.

The anti-Axis command has chosen the triangle between Tilburg, Arnheim and Maastricht as a landing area. This area comprises about 2,500 square kilometers. Eindhoven, Nijmegen and Armheim seem to be the focal points of the enemy movements. At some points encircled enemy groups were forced, due to shortage of ammunition, to surrender.

It must be expected that the enemy will further intensify his combined offensive since the advent of autumn will confront him with the danger of seeing his campaign come to a deadlock in water and mud before he as been able to reach the industrial district on the lower Rhine.

The enemy reports to the effect that 15 divisions have been landed in the rear of the German front are nothing but exaggerated propaganda meant to impress the Dutch population. If these reports were true the enemy would have achieved bigger successes than he has made so far.

Sees Long Fight Ahead

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The real trial for the anti-Axis troops is just beginning, writes Captain Liddell Hart, British military commentator, in his article in the Daily Mail, according to a London dispatch. Continuing, he says:

The Germans have succeeded in withdrawing more forces out of France than the anti-Axis assumes. These troops, together with new formations from the Reich, have given Germany the possibility of occupying the frontier lines not only for delaying activities but probably even for the final defense.

If the Germans gain time and if they manage to bring up further divisions the offensive problem of the anti-Axis will become more difficult. The Germans will thus also delay the prospects of an early termination of the war.

The anti-Axis problem does not consist of "time and space but rather of time against space." The public in the anti-Axis countries is slowly becoming convinced that the battle will continue into the winter.

URGES ALIEN DEPORTATION

American Legion Wants Army to Control Japanese in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The American Legion at its convention in Chicago today urged that the control of the Japanese in the United States be shifted from civilian to military authority and demanded that aliens with records of subversive activities be returned to their homelands after the war, according to a Chicago dispatch.

This famous reactionary and exclusive organization also adopted the resolutions submitted by its "Americanism Committee" which also advocated that all immigration be halted after the war until the number of unemployed in the United States drops to the 1,000,000 mark, the report said.

Two Rumanian Kings Ask British Monarch For Refuge in Britain

Domei

MADRID, September 19.—Ex-King Carol of Rumania has sent a request to the British King that he be allowed to settle down in London or any other British town in order to watch closely the development of events in Rumania. Circles close to the British Embassy stated that King George VI had already received a similar request from King Michael of Rumania but that it was thought unwise that the two monarchs should be accorded refuge at the same time.

DEWEY EXHORTS LABOR TO DESERT ROOSEVELT

Tells Seattle Rally Present Administration Responsible For Wartime Strikes

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—In his first nation-wide campaign speech, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, who is the Republican presidential nominee, last night from Seattle appealed to the American labor to desert the present administration and charged that the Roosevelt Cabinet is "exclusively responsible for wartime strikes," whose labor policy "has bred class division, hate and insecurity," according to a Seattle dispatch.

Attacking the present Democratic administration for seeking to make labor a political pawn by Washington orders, Dewey told the political rally that a Republican victory would bring a "Government by law and not by special favor or political extortion." He asserted that the labor policy of the present administration has been a mixture of "bungling and incompetence and has put untold obstacles in the way of labor's effort to avoid wartime strikes."

Dewey is reported to have promised to appoint a new Secretary of Labor from the ranks of labor if he is elected to the White House.

Dewey Escapes Death

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican presidential candidate, narrowly escaped possible serious injury or death today when his special campaign train was involved in a bad wreck near Castle Rock, Washington, according to a Seattle dispatch.

The wreck occurred when Dewey's train crashed into the wreckage of a freight train about a mile north of Castle Rock. The locomotive of the Dewey train was buried halfway into the freight train which was wrecked last night.

Dewey's special was halted indefinitely, but arrangements were being made to rush the Governor and his party of Portland, Oregon, about 65 miles south of the scene of the accident.

An immediate investigation was launched into the cause of the wreck. There was no immediate explanation of why the Dewey train was given the green light and crashed into the wreckage. Some observers suspect sabotage work to bring harm to Dewey.

EISENHOWER BROADCASTS

Asserts He Intends to Destroy National Socialist Party

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—Supreme headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in a broadcast to Germany today said that General Dwight Eisenhower will exercise the highest legislative, judicial and executive authority through the anti-Axis military government when the invasion armies move into German territory, according to frontline reports.

The broadcast said that the prime task will be to destroy the National Socialist Party and remove from responsible positions all members of the Party, SS or other organizations which have been active under Adolf Hitler.

It was added that the immediate task of the military government would be to secure the lines of communication and suppress any activity in the occupied areas which would impair speedy conclusion of the war. Civilian population will as far as possible continue normal activity.

De Gaullist Navy Prepared

Domei

ZURICH, September 19.—The De Gaulle regime today declared that the French rebel forces, possessing over 300 warships and vessels and 3,000 officers as well as 50,000 seamen to board them are ready to participate in the anti-Axis counter-offensive in East Asia.

GERMAN COUNTERACTION RACING ENEMY ADVANCE

Balance of Air Power Decisive In Future Warfare, Declares Dittmar

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—Drawing attention to the heroic action of the gallant German garrisons defending Brest, St. Nazaire and Le Havre against the numerically superior enemy forces, Lieutenant-General Kurt Dittmar, the well-known military commentator of the Greater German Radio, stated in his Tuesday's broadcast that this stubborn resistance was preventing the enemy from using the most important harbor facilities and that this fact was greatly hampering Anglo-American operations.

Mr. Dittmar said that the problem of the balance of strength in certain fields of material, in particular the air force, was one of the decisive issues of future warfare. A dramatic race between the Anglo-American advance and the German counter-measures is going on at present and upon whose outcome everything will depend.

"The fighting fronts have been shifted near, some of them very near, the German border," Dittmar stated. The stiffening of the German resistance noticed during the past few days has already reflected the German counter-measures.

It is in opportune to say anything about the situation in Holland where the enemy has made air-borne landings during the past few days. However, in connection with the entire military events in the west, attention must be drawn to the heroic resistance put up by the German garrisons at the fortresses of Brest, St. Nazaire and Le Havre as well as the one on the Gironde estuary and in the fortified zone of the Pas de Calais. The German defense at the above places is a great military achievement as it is preventing the enemy from using the most important harbors. This fact now, more than ever, is greatly influencing the development of the military situation.

The fact that the German armies have battled their way back from the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay into the forefield of the German border districts despite the strong enemy attempts at encirclement is of particular importance with regard to the urgent necessity of establishing a new front. These armies have closed the gap which if allowed to remain would have given rise to serious worries.

The German troops under the command of Colonel-General Johannes Blaskowitz have achieved a great military feat by effecting a withdrawal across a country dominated by French terrorists and where they had to continuously defend themselves against a constantly pressing and pursuing enemy.

East Front Favorable

"In the east," Dittmar continued, "the favorable turn of the tide of war has continued to last. The front in the east may today be regarded at least as temporarily stabilized. Thus far the German fortified line in the east has not been brought into play since the present fighting is going on at a considerable distance from this line. Thus time is gained for reinforcing and improving this line which, at first, was only an improvised one."

The building up of the new forces which is going on at present will greatly replenish the German troops and the battles on the Eastern Front are already marked by increasing German strength. Recently, the reports time and again spoke of German defensive successes achieved against strong Soviet attacks most of which were concentrated on a comparatively narrow front. The Germans also have gained remarkable offensive successes such as in the Vistula bridgehead of Sandomir. The result reveals that the lost balance of strength in the east has been restored as a whole.

"Whether the outcome of the large-scale battle now raging on the Baltic front, is meant by the Soviets as a continuation of this year's large-scale summer offensive can not yet be determined. Anyway, the results of the first days of fighting are not unfavorable.

"The treacherous desertion of Rumania—the cause and not the result of the Soviet offensive success in the extreme south of the Eastern Front—and the overthrow of Bulgaria have opened to the Soviets the way to the Balkans and the Mediterranean. They will no doubt exploit this success particularly in the political respect. It may be left unanswered whether this will please the Anglo-American allies. This is not very probable. The appearance of the Soviets in the Balkans, of course, forced the Germans to establish a new front in the southeast.

"The Soviet advance into the southeast may be interpreted as an admission of the strength of the Germans on the Eastern Front. The Germans have spent a huge amount of manpower and material on making the territories they had gained a valuable military and political basis for their conduct of the war. They have taken the idea of stabilizing Europe seriously as a task for the present and future. Possibly the enemy, as a result of the Quebec conference, will play softer tunes as accompanying music to the fall of his terror bombs. We shall not judge the enemy's words only but their true spirit behind the words.

Philippines Said Objective of Anti-Axis As the Pacific War Enters a New Stage

It has become evident that the enemy is planning gradually to surround the Philippines. The anti-Axis forces landed on Pelilu and Morotai islands on September 15, and commenced landing operations on Angaur Island on September 17, thus establishing bridgeheads in the Palau Group, 1,100 kilometers from Mindanao, and in the Molucca Group, 500 kilometers from Mindanao, comments the Asahi.

The enemy's Pacific counter-offensive was started almost three years ago, and, in this period, he has advanced his bases at a great sacrifice by using the so-called island-hopping strategy. Then, the Nimitz offensive was opened against the Mariana islands.

Regarding the enemy's operations in the Pacific, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, at the recent Extraordinary Diet Session, said that the situation on the whole was not necessarily favorable to Japan. Air battles took place off Gilbert Island, the Solomons and the Marshalls and other places. As the battles at that time were of a local nature, merely for the purpose of gaining possession of small islands, they had no immediate or direct effect on the outcome of the war as a whole.

The battles at Tarawa, Makin and Kuezyerin, and the gallant end of the Imperial Forces at Saipan touched the patriotic spirit of the entire nation and raised it to a higher level of intensity.

Despite the boasts of the enemy, Mariana operation has not resulted in a big operation. The Marianas cannot be regarded as vital bases strategically for a general offensive against Japan.

Thus viewed, the Pacific battles prior to the Mariana battle were only of a local nature. In the meanwhile, the Japanese have been gaining valuable time to mobilize men and materials for the coming decisive battle and are, at the same time, carrying out their "bleeding" tactics against the enemy with great effect.

Since the Mariana battle, the war situation in the southwestern Pacific, with the Philippines as the center, has suddenly changed. The anti-Axis forces are now planning to advance to our great strategic base. This is obvious if the enemy's landings on Palau and Morotai are viewed as island-hopping tactics for an invasion into the Philippines.

It must therefore be observed that the Pacific war has entered a new stage, and it seems that the anti-Axis is planning to cut Japan from the Southern Regions. Against this plan, the Japanese are prepared to wait for the opportune moment to crush the enemy.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 19

In central Holland, the enemy reinforced his units and landed in the rear of the front with fresh air-borne troops. Our attacks against the landing places are slowly gaining ground against the stubborn enemy resistance.

From the Neerpelt bridgehead, the enemy with strong tank formations attacked northward and entered Eindhoven, where in embittered close-range fighting, 43 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Despite strong artillery fire supported by American tanks, the enemy was able to make small gains only northwest of Aachen, while all attacks west and south of the city were repelled.

In the Luneville area, our counter-attacks continued to prove successful. Only local fighting has been reported from the other front sectors.

With strong support of artillery and planes, the enemy yesterday again attacked Boulogne and Brest. After heavy fighting, the enemy entered Boulogne but was repelled again by several battery emplacements. The town and harbor of Brest are in ruins now and our garrison retreated to the Le Crozon Peninsula, continuing the fighting there.

Enemy assaults against Lorient and St. Nazaire failed. From a base at the Gironde Estuary, one German battalion made a sortie on the town of Saujon and destroyed there large fuel and ammunition dumps of the enemy.

In Italy, heavy battles in the area north of Florence and at the Adriatic are continuing with undiminished violence. In the course of the fighting, the enemy was able to obtain dents in our position which were, however, cut off and the intended break-through was again prevented yesterday. Hard fighting with heavy losses on both sides is continuing.

At the northwestern frontier of Rumania, a counter-attack of Hungarian and German formations threw back the enemy up to the area of Temeshburg, east of Arad and southeast of Grosswardein. At Thorenburg and at the northern part of the Szekler corner, attacks by several Soviet rifle divisions failed.

At Sanok and Krosno also, the enemy attacking again was repelled in a counter-attack and at one place 24 Soviet tanks which had broken through were destroyed.

The Soviet attacks northeast of Warsaw were unsuccessful while southwest of Mitau our troops repelled enemy counter-attacks and destroyed 19 tanks.

In Latvia and Esthonia, our fighting divisions prevented again all enemy break-through attempts and in the course of the last two days destroyed 149 enemy tanks.

Enemy bombers raided Wesermuende and Budapest as well as other places in Hungary and Serbia. Fighters and flak of the Luftwaffe shot down 19 enemy machines.

Gandhi Continues Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 19.—The talks between Mahatma Gandhi and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, were adjourned on Sunday and were resumed again this morning, according to a New Delhi report. At the end of the meeting, which lasted for one hour and a half, it was announced that the leaders will meet again on Thursday. There will be no meeting tomorrow on account of the heat, it was added.

Hull Raps Sweden, Spain

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, is reported to have disclosed that the United States and Britain lodged a strong protest yesterday against Sweden regarding the supplying of materials to Germany, according to a Washington dispatch. It is said that Hull also flayed Spain for keeping up the shipment of supplies to Germany.

BRITAIN SET ON PLAYING ITS PART IN PACIFIC WAR

Its Interests No Less Important Than America's, Press Opinion Asserts

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—Summarizing British press opinion regarding the roles to be played by Britain and the United States in the Pacific war theater, a Reuter report received here emphasized Britain's firm resolve to spare no effort in the war against Japan.

Referring to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement made at the conclusion of the recent Quebec Conference, the dispatch describes the Churchill declaration as a clarification of the rumor to the effect that the American military authorities, especially Navy leaders are of the opinion that the United States forces can recapture supremacy over the Pacific and East Asia without the help of the war-weary British Fleet.

The American press for the past two years has been full of imperialistic opinions that the United States shoulders the destiny of ruling the Pacific and Southwestern Asia, Reuter points out, further saying that Americans of imperialistic inclination have made it their rule to underestimate the contribution made by the British to the execution of the anti-Axis counter-offensive in East Asia. The Britishers, however, cannot subscribe to such ideas because they are of the opinion that the British interests in the Pacific are no less important than America's, Reuter asserts.

The Daily Express, Lord Beaverbrook's mouthpiece, said today that if the British advocate British imperialism, the United States is justified in supporting American imperialism and that if imperialism is a policy generally accepted by the Americans, the British should support this policy. The Reuter report criticizes the Daily Express for its ignorance of the fact that America's imperialistic demand involves former British military bases in Asia, adding that the British press emphasizes Britain's responsibility for retaking its territories lost at the initial stage of the war.

Reuter refers to the Weekly Economist's opinion that Britain is resolved to contribute to the counter-offensive in East Asia not merely fully but determinedly and says that even if American forces like to prosecute the Pacific counter-offensive single-handed, the British Government is resolved to play a part in the campaign.

It seems that by circulating this kind of report, Reuter is trying to counter-attack American criticism that Britain has failed to fight in earnest in East Asia. As a matter of fact, however, the scheduled offensive by the British from the Indian Ocean is showing every indication of considerable procrastination, for the Manchester Guardian on September 11 admitted that although Britain's interests in East Asia are by no means less important than America's, it will take still another several months before Britain can concentrate her total strength on the Pacific war theater and that before this, General Douglas McArthur and Admiral Chester Nimitz will start offensives against the Philippines and the Japanese islands respectively.

Soviet Leaders See Iran King

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar and the Soviet Ambassador to Iran conferred with the Shah of Iran, according to a Teheran report.

BRITAIN AND U.S. FEAR SOVIET SWAY IN BALKANS

Anti-Axis Deciding Bulgarian Questions in Utter Disregard Of Bulgaria's Wishes

With the declaration of war against Germany by Bulgaria and the change in the Bulgarian Cabinet, the situation in the Balkans has entered its second stage and in turn, this new situation has intensified the friction between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the Anglo-American nations on the other, states a special Berlin dispatch to the Mainichi.

As a result of the Soviet declaration of war against Bulgaria, the Anglo-American armistice conference at Cairo has lost its meaning. Though unwillingly, both the United States and Britain admitted recognition of this latest move by the Soviet Union, Britain through the Times, the Daily Telegraph and the News Chronicle and the United States through statements made by Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, at a press conference. The advance of the Red Army into Bulgaria has now made the Soviet influence in Bulgaria absolute. However, it is becoming increasingly apparent that matters concerning Bulgaria are being decided by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain in utter disregard of the wishes of Bulgaria.

The question is: Will a compromise be reached between the Soviet Union, which intends to advance to the Aegean Sea, and Britain, which wishes to hold Bulgaria down to her prewar state? If the Red Army advances to the Aegean Sea, it will be too late for Anglo-Americans to do anything. Now that the Anglo-American armistice negotiation with Bulgaria has become meaningless, it is likely that the Soviet Union will submit various demands to Bulgaria. According to United Press reports, the Soviet Union is already demanding the passage of Jugoslavian Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovich's forces through Bulgaria and also full Bulgarian cooperation with Tito's officials. Realization of these demands will increase Soviet influence in the Adriatic which means the breaking away of Marshal "Tito's" army from the Anglo-American bloc.

On the other hand, Soviet-Turkish relations have suddenly cooled down and the prevailing situation does not look any too promising for the formation of a Balkan league under Turkey's leadership. This in turn means the failure of the Anglo-American plans regarding the Balkans which were to have been executed with Turkey as the base of operations. Neutral quarters observe that after the war, the Balkan states would be economically dependent on Britain and the United States but this is small comfort to these two countries in face of the steadily advancing southward move of the Soviet Union.

U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH

Marshall Avers 4,000,000 Men Active In Army, Air Force

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The total strength of the United States army with its air force operating on the various war fronts of the world was revealed by General George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States Army General Staff, in a speech today at a Chicago rally of ex-service men, according to a Chicago report.

General Marshall put the strength at 4,000,000 men. He said: "The sum total of the strength of the American army and its air force engaged in warfare on the various fronts of the world reaches 4,000,000 men and a further increase is contemplated. The units which are actually engaged in warlike operations amount to 60 divisions in strength. The sending of another eight divisions of troops to the front within the month is planned. There will not be much time before the American army has a total strength of 88 divisions."

Speaking at the same platform as General Marshall, General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, remarked:

"The United States army air force from last May possessed 1,000 squadrons and 1,000,000 airmen to participate in warfare. It is estimated that before long the amount of bombs used by the air force against the Axis countries will run into 1,000,000 tons."

Ban Entry Into Ploesti

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The Soviet authorities in Rumania declined to consider the dispatch of a mixed mission of American and British technicians and newspapermen to conduct inquiries into the extent of damage done to the Ploesti oil fields by air raids and to advise their respective Governments in regard to the resumption of the production of petroleum in the area, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Soviet authorities are reported to have taken the further action of prohibiting entry into the oil field area.

British Bare Details Of 'Flying Dust-Bins' Used During Invasion

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The British War Office has announced details of the new weapon known as the "flying dust-bin," which had been used to demolish the German coastal fortifications at the commencement of the anti-Axis invasion on the European continent, states a London dispatch. The "flying dust-bins," according to the British War Office disclosures, are shot from short barrelled mortars attached to tanks, resembling the Churchill tank, and are specially used to destroy staunch concrete fortifications like the Siegfried Line.

3-POWER TALKS STALLED

U.S., British, Soviet Delegates Make No Progress at Dumbarton Oaks

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The America-Britain-Soviet conference now being held at Dumbarton Oaks, near Washington, will end in a still-birth, because of the wide difference of views among the representatives of the three nations, political quarters in Washington are now observing, according to a report from that city.

The three-power talks were scheduled to end on September 9, following which the America-Britain-Chungking conference was to be opened. But the first conference is still dragging on and the meetings have shown no progress with the British delegate, Sir Alexander Cadogon, away in Canada.

It is not yet known on what rock the conference ran aground. Secretary of State Hull persistently questioned on this point at the press conference today, was obliged to declare:

"At such a conference, it is possible for a difference of opinion to arise over non-important questions which may require considerable time for adjustment. Thus, it is impossible yet to say when the conference will end."

URGES ENDING WAR ORGANS

Roosevelt Stresses Importance of Planning for Peace

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—President Roosevelt in a letter to Harold Smith, Director of the Budget Bureau, today stressed the importance of liquidating war agencies and putting the Government on a peace-time footing after the termination of hostilities and asked the Director for recommendations, according to a Washington dispatch.

His letter said, "We must proceed with vigor to liquidate war agencies and put the Government on a peace-time footing. Now is the time to plan such steps although the war—even in Europe—is not over. Most of the planning will probably have to await execution until the war with Japan is over. There is no way of telling when that will be but the plans should be ready."

The President then asked Smith to submit recommendations for the adjustment of the executive branch of the Government from the needs of war to the needs of peace. Such recommendations should include three plans, he said. Firstly, the liquidation of war agencies. Secondly, the reduction of Government personnel to meet peacetime needs and thirdly, the simplification and adaptation of the administrative structure to peacetime requirements.

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SOVIET TROOPS ATTACK REICH UNITS IN FINLAND

Attempt to Hinder Withdrawal Movement; Germans Repulse Red Army Drives

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—The Soviet armistice terms for Finland had confronted the German troops in Finland with an extremely difficult task which would have been impossible to accomplish even if the Soviets had not gone out of their way to make matters as difficult as possible.

When the German divisions detached themselves from the Kandalaksha front the Soviets tried to encircle the Germans from the north. It was possible to remove the German army goods and troops almost immediately after the destruction of all military installations had been completed.

On September 9, the Soviets attacked the thinly manned line at Lake Wermann and at the northern front. They were repulsed, however, losing more than 500 men in dead on the first day. The next day the German troops repulsed attacks of Soviet rifle divisions which were supported by tanks in the area of Salla.

In the meantime, the German detaching moves were continued. Then the Soviets succeeded in blocking one of the roads of withdrawal and hard fighting occurred on the Korja Road north of Salla. It was only by September 13 that this road was cleared of Soviet troops.

Carrying with them all arms the bulk of the German troops reached the assigned points and by September 14 the detaching movement of the German troops from the old Kandalaksha front was completed.

The activity of the Soviet air force failed to influence the measures taken by the German military authorities. In the meantime, many German formations have crossed the Finnish borders in westerly direction.

Fascist Ship Attacked

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—The Fascist vessel St. Malco was attacked and set ablaze by a formation of anti-Axis fighter and bomber planes off the Italian coast today and 120 were killed and 60 seriously wounded, according to a Milan dispatch.

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Burma
Bassein, Lashio, [illegible], [illegible] myo, Mergui, [illegible], [illegible] yan, Prome, Rangoon, [illegible], Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, [illegible], Kuala-Lipis, [illegible], Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, [illegible] ban, Shonan, [illegible] (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, [illegible], Koth-Raja, Lahat, [illegible], Medan, Padang, [illegible], Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantsu, Sibolga, [illegible] eng, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, [illegible], Djakarta, (Stationsplein & [illegible] wijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, [illegible] diri, Madioen, Magelang, [illegible], Pamekasan, Pekalongan, [illegible] Kerto, Semarang, Serang, [illegible] karta, Soerabaja, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Brunei, [illegible], [illegible] Miri, Sandakan, [illegible].
The Philippines
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SINO-JAPANESE PAPERS TO FORM PRESS BODY

Association Will Coordinate Newspaper Enterprises Throughout China

Domei

NANKING, September 19.—The Press Association of China composed of all newspapers under Japanese and Chinese ownership in South, Central and North China, will be formed at a ceremony in Shanghai on September 25.

The Association will base its policy on the wartime cultural propaganda recently outlined by the National Government. The preparations to establish the organization have been carried on by a committee of seven members including the presidents of the Central Press Service, the Hsin Pao and the Tairiku Shimpo.

The badge of the Association has already been determined and the officers informally fixed. It will have a branch in North China which would include all newspapers published in regions under the jurisdiction of the North China Political Affairs Council.

In all, 46 Chinese-owned newspapers in Central and South China and 11 Japanese will be members of the Association. The Association will be principally concerned with the co-ordinating of newspaper enterprises throughout China and improvement of conditions under which they are operating. It also will attempt to better the working conditions of the employes.

All the activities of the Association will be under the direction of the Publicity Ministry of the National Government.

FORRESTAL AGAIN BOASTS

Claims U.S. Navy Air Force Possesses 34,000 Planes Today

The present strength of the United States naval air force comprises of 34,000 planes and the naval expenditures approved by Congress in the last five years total an enormous sum of $108,000,000,000, according to a Stockholm report to the Yomiuri-Hochi quoting the American magazine Time of September 11 issue.

In giving the figures of the American Navy's present strength, Time said that James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, stated that the air force of the United States navy, has been augmented by 57,600 planes in the past five years. Furthermore, according to a statement made by Vice-Admiral Aubrey Fitch, Assistant Chief of Naval Air Operations, the naval air force totaled 34,071 planes as of June 30, excluding 11,000 planes turned over to the army or sent to the anti-Axis under the Lend-Lease Act and about 12,000 machines lost outside of actual operations.

The number of aircraft carriers possessed by the American Navy is about 100, according to Fitch, and this figure includes 14 vessels of the Essex type and nine of the Indiana type. The present number of naval ships is 1,500 as compared to the prewar number of 380.

Forrestal states that the monthly production of mines is 40 times the prewar figure and that of depth charges 66 times. Naval guns number over 125,000 anti-aircraft batteries of 20 and 40 millimeter sizes with 1,000,000,000 anti-aircraft gun shells. The Navy Secretary further declared that the total personnel of the Navy is now 3,717,000, which means an increase of twenty-fourfold to the prewar navy, marine and coast defense forces. During the last five years Congress has appropriated a total of $108,000,000,000 for naval expenditures.

Social and General

Commander Seref Karapinar, Turkish Naval Attache, is staying temporarily at the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. Harry Angst of the International Red Cross, whose headquarters is in Karuizawa, left recently on a business trip up north.

Mr. Edward Lord of Karuizawa is in Tokyo for a few days on business.

Mr. S. Weil of the International Red Cross left for Karuizawa recently after spending a few days in Yokohama

Ishii, Koiso Confer

Itaro Ishii, new Japanese Ambassador to Burma, called on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the latter's official residence at 9:40 a.m. on Wednesday and conferred with him.

Swiss Minister Dies

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Dr. Conrad Jenny, Swiss Minister to Argentina, died suddenly last night, according to a Buenos Aires report.

Ugaki Reaches Peking

Domei

PEKING, September 19.—General Kazushige Ugaki, who has finished his inspection tour in Manchoukuo, arrived here this afternoon by air.

Burmese Chief of State Expresses Thanks For Valuable Gifts From Japan's Leaders

Domei

RANGOON, September 19.—The Burmese Government yesterday disclosed the receipt by Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of State and Prime Minister of Burma, of various gifts from leaders of the Japanese Government.

Profound gratitude was expressed by Dr. Ba Maw for the beautiful pieces of silk cloth amounting to one lakh presented by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, and Agriculture and Commerce Minister Toshio Shimada. The cloth was presented to the Women's National Service Organization to be distributed among Burmese women who are zealously serving the State.

Dr. Ba Maw also expressed deep gratitude for the valuable sword presented by War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama and for an exquisite vase presented by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff.

The Prime Minister also acknowledged the gift from the Japanese Government of a complete set of records containing the full speeches made at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic-Nations held in Tokyo in November last year.

East Asia Round-Up

Observing Martyrs' Day

Domei

SHONAN, September 20.—The Indian all over East Asia will observe September 21 as "Martyrs' Day" in memory of those Indian revolutionaries, who went to India from East Asia and who were recently executed by the British. A mass meeting will be held here at the Greater East Asia Theater where resolutions will be passed paying homage to the souls of these brave patriots who courted death to vindicate their country's national honor.

Back From Inspection

Domei

RANGOON, September 20.—Major-General Thakin Aung San, Burmese War Minister, returned here yesterday from his 10-day inspection tour of the Delta region where he investigated the defense system along the coastal and delta areas.

Improving Rice Planting

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—As a means of improving rice cultivation methods in Java, the Japanese Military Administration will sponsor an island-wide rice crop contest from October 1 to the end of July next year centering around the coming rainy season. Each province will offer prizes ranging from 10 to 100 guilders to farmers responsible for four largest crops per 10 acres.

Ousting Dutch Language

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—Rewriting into the Malai language of Dutch explanations of over 10,000 main exhibits at the Java Museum is almost completed, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Poerbotjaroko, noted Indonesian historian and other staff members of that institution.

Education Officers Named

Domei

MANILA, September 20.—Moving to coordinate the Philippine educational activities with the new Government setup of dividing the nation into seven administrative districts, Education Minister Camilo Osias named seven representatives of the Ministry for each of the districts. Those appointed include: first, Ceferingo Musis, Chief of the Vocational Division of the Public Instruction Bureau; second, Gerardo Flores, Superintendent of the Private Education Bureau; third, Fortunato de Veyra, Superintendent of Pangasinan; fourth, Abdon Javier, Superintendent of Laguna; fifth Fortunato Aylar, Superintendent of Camari; sixth, Gregorio Sevilla, Superintendent of Cebu; and seventh, Superintendent Panares of Davao.

Art Exhibition Set

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—A 10-day art exhibition in which not only Indonesian but also Chinese, Eurasian and Arab printers, sculptors and industrial artists will participate will be held here on November 3 by the Culture Center of Java.

Essay Contest Opened

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—The Culture Center of Java announced the opening of an essay contest on the theme "Independence and Racial Culture" and all contestants must submit their essay by October 20 written exclusively in the Malai language. The first prize of 200 guilders and the second prize of 100 guilders will be announced on November 3.

Bawean Youths Enlist

Domei

SURABAYA, September 20.—Among the youths who recently applied here for enlistment in the Java Defense Army were those who came from the little known Bawean Island in Java Sea, 150 kilometers north of this city. The youths came in a small boat all the way from Bawean and were tossed by storm for four consecutive days.

Soekarno Giving Lectures

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, will make a lecture tour from next month to remote regions of Java in order to fully inform the rural inhabitants of the promise of independence.

Paper Industry Boosted

Domei

POERWOKERTO, September 20.—Paper manufacturers of Banjoemas Province realized their long cherished goal of turning out daily 100,000 sheets of paper on September 7, the day of Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's announcement to grant independence to the East Indies. Chinese rice polishers contributed much toward this remarkable achievement by forwarding to paper mills rice straw material and rice husk as fuel.

Staging Indonesian Play

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—A new stage play called "Dawn Has Come" which is written by a Japanese playwright here depicting the elation as well as determination of the Indonesians at the promise of independence will be performed here today and later at Surabaya as well as in other main cities.

Indonesian Women Rally

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—Indonesian women leaders voiced their determination to fight out the current war toward victory and independence at a mammoth "Asiatic Women's Rally," which was held on September 16 at the Public Hall here participated in by representatives of the Eurasian, Chinese and Arab groups as well as the German community.

Making Strong Yarn

Domei

BANDOWOSO, September 20.—Experiments conducted here in East Java revealed that a species of the cocoon spinning worm promises further progress of local clothing self-sufficiency plan for cocoons spun by this worm when boiled with a solution of caustic soda yield a flossy fiber which can be spun into strong yarn.

Journalists Hail Koiso

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—Journalists in Java passed a resolution at a convention held here on September 15 at the Municipal Theater expressing their gratitude and determination to live up to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's promise of independence to the East Indies and pledged all-out efforts for the prosecution of the war in the field of journalism.

Bank Making Donation

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—The Soetardjo Bank, in appreciation for the promise of independence made by Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso in the Imperial Diet recently, has planned to donate 12,000 guilders to the war fund created by the Central Council of Java. Meanwhile, Ali Djahari, Arab merchant of Pekalongan city, contributed 5,000 guilders to the Military Administration.

Jaya Observing Festival

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—The Lebaran or Festival, one of the most important Muslim functions celebrating the breaking of fast this year, will be observed by the people of Java in a most impressive manner with lectures, sports meets, and theatrical shows to be given in various towns in the island for one week from September 20.

Chinese Farmers Emigrating

Domei

MALACCA, September 20.—Approximately 10,000 Chinese will shortly emigrate to the Catholic farming colony established at Bahau to join the thousands of colonists already there who are energetically engaged in food cultivation. A large group of Indian settlers from this city will also be sent to the settlement.

Hindu Relics Found

Domei

BANDOENG, September 20.—Possible existence of the remains of a hitherto unknown Hindu temple on Mt. Tjikaboejoetan, south of this city, is evidenced by the recent excavation there of a copper image of a Hindu goddess. Local inhabitants regard traditionally Tjikaboejoetan as a sacred mountain.

Administering Islam Affairs

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, September 20.—Full authority has been given from September 17 to Sultan Ibrahim of Johore and the Muslim Religious Affairs Committee to administer all matters in connection with Islam religion and its observance within the province thus ensuring local Malais complete independence in religious affairs. It will also have special religious courts to deal with matrimonial cases and look after the welfare of the poor.

U.S. Plans Business Parley

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Eric Johnston, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, today announced that his organization had sent invitations to businessmen of 40 anti-Axis and neutral countries to join the international business conference scheduled for November 10 to 15 at Rye, New York and already acceptance replies from 28 countries had been received, according to a New York dispatch.

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CIVILIAN FLIERS LAUDED ON FIFTH AVIATION DAY

Turning Out of Skilled Airmen Must Accompany Aircraft Output, Says Koiso

A ceremony commending 15 civilian aviators including Sumitoshi Nakao of the Japan Airways Company and others who have contributed toward the progress of aviation, was held at 9 a.m. Wednesday, the Fifth Aviation Day, at the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Paying high tribute to the 15 recipients of commendation from Yonezo Maeda, the Transportation and Communications Minister, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso said as follows:

"It is a matter for felicitation that Japan's annual output of aircraft has reached such great numbers. Not only does the success or failure in the war hinge on aircraft but they play a vital role in communication activities. Japan has accomplished a great deal in improving the quality of aircraft as well as in producing great numbers of them. However, the quantitative and qualitative superiority must be accompanied by the training of superior aviators. With this aim in mind, I sincerely hope that you will exert further efforts in the training of fliers."

On the same day, a similar ceremony was held at the Aviation Bureau, at 10 a.m. for commending 16 aviators including Zensho Ishikami of the Japan Airways Company and others.

ENEMY GENERAL ENTERS NANKING'S PEACE CAMP

Deserts Chungking Forces in East Anhwei Together With 13,000 Troops

Domei

CHENGCHOW, September 19.—The establishment on September 1 of the Anhwei-Shensi-Hupeh-Honan Provincial Border Pacification Headquarters has given a considerable blow to the enemy forces who are continuing futile resistance against the Japanese in the above areas.

The powerful propulsion of the pacification campaign has resulted in making a Chungking general enter the peace camp. The commander of the second brigade, and concurrently commander of the fourth regiment of the Chungking raiding force headed by General Chen Wen-hsin infesting East Anhwei Province, being aware of the futility of resistance since the beginning of the recent Japanese Honan campaign, disregarded the order of his superior at the time of the Japanese advance and adopted an indifferent attitude.

Upon seeing the establishment of the Pacification Headquarters, he joined the peace camp with the 13,000 men under his command. The same commander, like General Li Yu-lin, chief of the Pacification Headquarters, hails from Manchoukuo.

As a result of the commander's entry into the peace camp, the Chungking raiding force has been reduced to about one-half of its strength, and its collapse is expected.

1,400 U.S. Marines Killed

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—In the four days since the United States marines made a landing on Peliliu Island, 1,400 are said to have been killed in the subsequent fighting, according to a United Press dispatch from the Peliliu front.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 20

LIMITATIONS OF DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

MAINICHI—The true nature of the military revolt in Brazil is not known, but the very fact that such an event has occurred in that country is like a bolt from the blue. Brazil is the largest of the South American republics and has claimed to be traditionally a country of the highest rank in Latin America. Since before the war, however, Brazil has been under the influence of the United States and following the latter's entry, has appeared to be completely under her control. In contrast to Chile and Argentina, both of whom opposed their northern neighbor, especially the latter who even to the present has been putting up an isolated fight, the great country of Brazil has not bent a finger for the sovereignty and civilization of the Latin races.

However, we know that there are natural limits to Dollar Diplomacy which also includes intimidation, and that the people of Brazil as a whole are anti-American. We had assumed that the day would come when America's excessive actions in Brazil would backfire. It is not yet clear whether the events now occurring in that country are what we have anticipated. But even judging from the meager reports to date, there is no doubt that the affair is of a very grave nature. The fact that the United States Ambassador to Brazil returned to Washington in consternation to make a report seems to indicate that the turn of events is not a happy one for the Americans.

Of course no one can predict how the present affair will develop and how it will end. However, just when the Emergency Meeting of the Committee for Inter-American Political Defense was about to open at Montevideo, the Argentine Government announced its non-participation in the meeting and its withdrawal from the Committee. It is believed that eventually a similar announcement will come from Bolivia. It is certainly not a very lucky start. And now comes the military revolt in Brazil. Who knows but that the whole conference may just die out? America's policy toward South America being what it is, there is not the slightest reason to be surprised at such results. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in an attempt to intimidate Argentina, declared that she would not be given a seat in the post-war international security organization, but Argentina is not even interested. Which means that America's Dollar Diplomacy hasn't quite the expected following.

Kawada Made President

Isao Kawada, former Finance Minister, has been named president of the Taiwan Industrial Development Company, in succession to Kyohei Kato, who has just retired. Mr. Kawada has been an adviser to the Company. Simultaneously with this shift, Ichiro Onishi, one of the directors of the company, has been promoted to vice-president which post has been vacant for sometime. It was also announced that two directors of the Company, Sampei Takayama and Tatsuta Kusaka, have retired.

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CHUNGKING FACING CRISIS IN DEFENSE OF KWANGSI

Enemy's Big Losses in Hunan Result in Great Drop in Power of Resistance

By T. HIRAISHI
Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, September 19.—The grand-scale military offensive launched by the Japanese Forces in the Hunan and Kwangsi areas has dealt a bitter blow to Chungking's war power and the regime is now facing the greatest crisis since the beginning of the China Affair.

Seriously worried over the aggravating situation, Chungking tried hard to check the Japanese drive by mobilizing the entire military strength available in the Ninth War Zone, reinforcing it with the troops detailed from the adjoining Sixth, Seventh, Fourth and Third War Zones and relying on the China-based United States air force.

In spite of his desperate efforts, the enemy's power of resistance markedly declined after the fall of Hengyang and the Japanese are now only 50 kilometers from Kweilin. The latest Japanese drive is a record thrust deep into China's interior.

Loses Manpower Reservoir

As a result of this Japanese operation, Chungking has lost not only an extensive area in Hunan Province which has so far played an important role as a supply base but also a great reservoir of manpower with which to replenish its fighting potentialities.

The strategic significance of the latest grand campaign and its effects on the enemy are discussed herewith.

Hitherto the Chungking forces in the Ninth War Zone under the command of General Hsueh Yueh have totaled 42 divisions comprising 25 divisions of 10 armies in the same Zone and as reinforcements, nine divisions from the Sixth War Zone, two divisions from the Seventh War Zone, three divisions from the Fourth War Zone, and three divisions from the Third War Zone. And the systematic investigation of these forces reveal that they constitute nine divisions directly belonging to Chungking, 14 divisions collaterally belonging to Chungking, three divisions from Yunnan, nine divisions from Szechwan, four divisions from Kwangtung, and three divisions from Kwangsi. All these Chungking forces sustained severe blows at the hands of the Japanese at Changsha, Hengyang and various other places.

It is stated that of the Chungking forces, about 10 divisions (including two divisions of reinforcements) have been wiped out to about one-tenth of their fighting strength, eight divisions to about two-tenths to three-tenths of their fighting strength, 20 divisions (including 11 divisions of reinforcements) to approximately four-tenths to seven-tenths of their fighting strength, and three divisions of reinforcements to about eight-tenths to nine-tenths of their fighting strength.

Thus the remaining enemy forces have now been reduced to about 23 divisions which is 57 per cent of the total enemy force at the beginning. This miserable defeat has virtually paralyzed the Ninth War Zone, and the various war zones around the Ninth War Zone are about to lose their balance of defensive power.

Retreated in Disorder

After the loss of Hengyang the enemy had no means of arresting the advance of our Forces. Even the 13 divisions which had been brought from the interior to give assistance to the forces in difficulty had nothing to do but to fall back in disorder without putting up any resistance worth the name.

Chungking's consternation over the current war situation is revealed in the following statement issued by the regime:

"There is a steady growth in the pace at which the Japanese Forces are advancing and it looks as though they are determined to allow nothing to stand in their way. The Japanese are intent on capturing Kweilin. From then they will likely advance toward Keiyang and Kunming."

There is no doubt about the loss by Chungking of confidence in its ability to conduct any successful defensive warfare. A crisis is threatening in Kwangsi and Yunnan Provinces. The Yunnan Expeditionary Forces, a large one, sent at the instigation of America, is wasting its strength in playing the role of a shield for America and Britain, and it would be too late in the day for Chungking, in its anxiety to get out of its difficulty, to call this force back to fight the Japanese. Even Chungking has got to admit that there is a deficiency of strength to defend Southwest China.

The battle of Hengyang in which the Japanese found themselves pitted against the combined American and Chungking forces gave an indication of the true worth of the concerted action of America and Chungking on the war front.

On the other hand, the Japanese had difficult conditions to overcome. For one thing they had to keep in touch with the supply bases. For another, they had to combat the American air force in China with its reliance on material resources.

The error of America in directing the operations of its forces provided the Japanese with a good opportunity of smashing the enemy's power for continuing the war of resistance.

As for Chungking, it has failed in the defense of Hunan Province and is confronted with a crisis in the defense of Kwangsi.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1944

The American Destiny

In the United States' presidential election of 1900 the Democratic platform declared that "the paramount issue" was "imperialism—the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens." Declaring further that "no nation can long endure half republic and half empire," it denounced the active participation of the United States in "so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land grabbing in Asia." William Jennings Bryan, the then Democratic presidential nominee, was defeated by his Republican opponent, William McKinley, who appealed to the electorate for re-election on his administration's policy of foreign adventure and colonial aggrandizement.

Forty-four years have elapsed since the American electorate thus publicly endorsed the policy of foreign adventure and colonial aggrandizement as a desirable grand strategy for "a happy fulfilment of American destiny." In this presidential election year of 1944, however, imperialism no longer constitutes the "paramount issue," as the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican Parties have taken it for granted. As a matter of fact any debate over interventionism versus isolationism is considered anachronistic in the United States in the fourth decade of the twentieth century.

Today the doctrine of "manifest destiny" has been revitalized to the nth degree and it is now completely swaying the minds of the American people. It's underlying motives, however, have undergone little change in the lifetime of one generation. The acquisition and recapture of overseas markets for American surplus goods and colonial aggrandizement for raw materials and lucrative investments remain the cornerstone of the doctrine of "manifest destiny." The other motive, supplementary in nature and, as such, designed to play the role of rationalizing and humanizing the primary motive, namely, the missionary zeal of considerable sections of the American population to carry the blessings of Christianity to the "benighted heathen" in the "backward lands," has outlived its usefulness. Instead, a much more inflated motive has come to take the place of the old "humanitarian" motive, namely, the missionary zeal of the American empire builders to establish "international security" and "durable peace" under protection of the Stars and Stripes.

Recent dispatches from Washington clearly indicate this new trend of America's efforts "to meet her obligations and responsibilities" not only in the Western Hemisphere but over the length and breadth of the world. According to the dispatches, Senator McKellar of Tennessee, overwhelmed by the "inward stirrings of manifest destiny", has introduced a resolution virtually demanding that the United States take possession of all islands in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. In his hearty support of the resolution, Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is reported to have said—"We should pick out all the islands we need for our defense," while Senator Robert Reynolds has urged that more islands should be included in the McKellar resolution to expedite the fulfilment of American destiny.

In 1940, Walter Lippmann, on the spur of the irrepressible inward stirrings of manifest destiny, felt it incumbent upon himself to bring home to "the thoroughly disillusioned American who wants to withdraw within the three-mile limit, wants to bury the gold, and wants to suspend the reforms" that the United States, whether she wills it or not, has been destined to become the immediate heir to the British Empire as the British Empire was the distant successor to the Roman Empire. Declared Mr. Lippmann:

"America is now the geographic, economic, and political center of the Occident. What Rome was to the ancient world, what Great Britain has been to the modern world, America is to be to the world of tomorrow. We might wish it otherwise. But our personal preferences count for little in the great movements of history, and when the destiny of a nation is revealed to it, there is no choice but to accept that destiny."

Whether Walter Lippmann's doctrine of American destiny was addressed to "the thoroughly disillusioned American" or whether it was meant to strengthen and accelerate the century-old imperialistic designs of the American empire builders makes little difference. The fact remains that no appreciable isolationists influence exists in the United States today, for the cry for grab-all-the-islands has come from "isolationists and nationalist-minded quarters", as the Sunday Times correspondent in New York reports with reference to the McKellar resolution. Needless to say, the die-hard imperialists are fully convinced that the United States has no choice now but to replace the British Empire in accordance with the dictate of destiny in fulfilment of America's Manifest Destiny.

The American empire builders have already launched a vigorous adventure to create an American Empire in defiance of William Jennings Bryan's warning that "no nation can long endure half republic and half empire." Will the American Empire now envisaged by these acquisitive leaders remain immune to "the great movements of history" and enable them to fulfill the "American Destiny"?

The poet's mind floats and dances on the waves of life amidst the voices of wind and water.

Now when the sun has set and the darkened sky draws down upon the sea like drooping lashes upon a wary eye it is time to take away his pen, and let his thoughts sink into the bottom of the deep amid the eternal secret of that silence.

(Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore)

A Year Ago Today

September 21, 1943

As a measure to cope with the labor shortage in war industries, Donald Nelson, Director of the United States Production Bureau, today announced that it has been decided to prohibit the placement of orders for war supplies in districts suffering from labor shortage, and that orders can be sent in the future only to areas able to fulfil such orders within the period specified by army authorities.

* * *

The British Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, died today, according to London reports.

* * *

German speed bomber planes raided anti-Axis positions on Sardinia Island several times, hitting airfields, barracks and military vehicles.

* * *

Following his re-election as Australian Prime Minister, yesterday, the personnel of the new Curtin Cabinet was announced today. Immediately upon the formation of his Cabinet, Prime Minister Curtin announced that its first meeting will be called tomorrow, to study the new budget bill slated to be submitted to the Parliament toward the end of next week.

Edward Wood, former Labor Minister, has been appointed Transportation Minister and concurrently External Affairs Minister in the new Cabinet. Former External Affairs Minister Frazer is Health Minister. Arthur Calwell is Minister of Information.

* * *

Japanese Minister to Chile, Kiyoshi Yamagata, and a certain number of Japanese from Chile, who had been staying in Buenos Aires prior to their boarding the exchange ship Gripsholm, left here today at 10 a.m. for Montevideo whence the exchange ship will sail.

* * *

With the negotiations between United States and Brazilian representatives regarding production of rubber in Brazil having been concluded, the Brazilian Government today announced the conclusion of an agreement on rubber between the United States and Brazil. The agreement provides that the United States will hereafter maintain monopolistic rights and interests regarding the production of rubber in Brazil and that Brazil agrees to sell to the United States all its output for 1943 and 1944.

U.S. GOVERNMENT'S BORROWING NEEDS

Banks' Help Needed to Finance Nation's Increasing Debts

The following article appeared in the August 28 issue of The Financial Times.

The United States Government's borrowing needs during the fiscal year which started on July first will probably total about $50,000,000,000 compared with $62,000,000,000 in the past fiscal year, according to the Federal Reserve Board's August bulletin. The bulletin states that the period of rapid expansion of both expenditure and receipts apparently ended with both levelling off in recent months.

The Board forecasts that the United States' national income is continuing at the present level with a large excess of income after payment of taxes and after public purchases of available goods and services. It foresees that the liquid funds of the businesses and individuals are continuing to increase, and therefore, there will be large quantities available for the purpose of purchasing war bonds.

The Federal Reserve policy will continue to be directed toward maintaining stability in the government security market. It will also ensure that the member banks have adequate reserves to enable them to participate to the extent necessary for financing the war. Despite the heavy purchases of government securities by the non-bank investors, the banks in the past four fiscal years i.e. to June 30, 1944, had to buy $64,000,000,000 to help finance an increase of $155,000,000,000 in government debts during this period. The Federal Reserve System, in conjunction with supplying reserves maintained a yield on various types of government securities at substantial levels that were prevailing early in 1942.

By maintaining an established pattern of rates, the Federal Reserve System provided the Treasury with a stable market and reasonable rates in selling an unprecedented amount of securities. In 1942, the System maintained the pattern by purchasing large amounts of newly-issued government bonds and notes. During 1943, however, as the investors became aware that the rates' pattern would be maintained, the market demand was so great that despite large offerings of new securities by the Treasury, the System reduced almost as great a quantity of its holdings of government notes and bonds as the increase in 1942.

During the first half of 1944, the System's holdings of government notes and bonds showed only a relatively small increase. During 1943 and the first half of 1944, the reserves were supplied to the banks, principally by Federal Reserve purchases of Treasury bills. This system stood ready to buy at established rates with option to resell to the seller at his request.

In connection with the Treasury's cash position, the bulletin points out that $21,000,000,000 raised by the Fifth War Loan plus $1,000,000,000 special sales to the banks and government agencies, and with current daily sales appears sufficient to take care of the Treasury cash needs until the end of this year.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

In all the universe, my God,
Thou only hast existence:

Thou seemest many,
Yet art One:

Being thou art beyond all form,
Light thou art beyond all darkness:

Thou art the Word in the scripture,
Working secretly and in the Void

Air art thou, earth and water,
A thousand thousand forms thou takest,
And seemest many, yet art One:

A nugget of gold, and golden earring,
Bear different names,
Yet are they each of them gold:

Thou art the seed in the tree,
And thou the tree from the seed:

Grant me, O God, a discerning mind,
To pierce through delusion:

And teach me this—that if in true faith I adore thee,
Then thou wilt show thyself unto my soul as thou art.

Fruits of Wisdom

There are braying men in the world as well as braying asses; for what is loud and senseless talking other than a way of braying.—L'Estrange.

* * *

Most books, like their authors, are born to die; of only a few books can it be said that death hath no dominion over them; they live, and their influence lives forever.—J. Swartz.

* * *

Not only to say the right thing in the right place, but far more difficult, to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment.—Sala.

Broad Sphere Economy and Culture

Interchange and Establishment of Common Culture Necessary for Construction of New Economic Order

By NORIHISA SUZUKI
Doctor of Political Economy

The outline of the fundamental policy of Manchoukuo at the time of her establishment stated that "in view of Manchoukuo's economic relation of mutual dependence with Japan, cooperation with that country should be stressed and mutual assistance between the two nations should be enhanced." Such a policy on the part of Manchoukuo was natural because the Manchurian Incident was considered a minor East Asiatic affair and not one of international importance. It can be said that under this circumstance the two nations principally sought mutual cooperation in a form of an international economic order, termed "Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc."

With the outbreak and the subsequent growth of the China Affair, relations between Japan and Manchoukuo gradually changed to one which included China. This brought about the necessity of maintaining closer interdependence between the three Asiatic nations, Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The Japan-Manchoukuo-China bloc, in turn, grew into a collective international order which recognized the urgent necessity of strengthening mutual cooperation among the three nations.

Despite this mutation, the general view of "bloc" was limited to the economic category. As the China Affair developed, there was, no doubt, that it changed the people's views toward the new structure of international cooperation.

The second and third statements issued by the first Konoye Cabinet revealed that the views of the nations concerned as regards the "bloc" had changed. The second statement made it clear that "Japan desires to construct a New Order to guarantee the permanent stability of East Asia . . . and the construction of such an order shall be carried out jointly by Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The statement made it clear that the "New Order" must embrace all of East Asia.

New Order Defined

The third statement issued by the same Cabinet defined what the "New Order" will be and what its objectives are. It said, "the construction of a New Order has as its fundamental aim—the realization of mutual assistance in political, economic, cultural and other matters among the nations of East Asia in order to bring about the establishment of international justice, the attainment of common defense and the creation of new culture and economic unity."

These statements, however, did not clarify what would be the essence of reciprocal collaboration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China, nor did they define what relations these three countries would have with other East Asiatic nations or what East Asia's relation would be with third Powers.

To elucidate these points the second Konoye Cabinet issued "an outline of our basic national policies," stressing the necessity of establishing a foundation for national defense economy based on an autonomous economic construction of the three nations concerned—Japan, Manchoukuo and China." At the same time, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka, referring to the principle governing the relation of East Asia to the New Order, declared that "each nation and each race will have its proper place."

Succeeding the Konoye Cabinet, the Tojo Cabinet supplemented Matsuoka's statement defining the basic policy of constructing the Common-Prosperity Region as a means of "enabling all the nations and all the peoples in Greater East Asia each to have an opportunity of finding its proper place and establishing an order of co-existence and co-prosperity based on moral justice." The Tojo Cabinet also changed the scope of "East Asia Common-Prosperity Region" to "Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region" and made public Japan's future policy of striving toward the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

These explanations, however, fail to give a complete picture of what will go into the construction of a New Order in Greater East Asia. The nature of a broad sphere economy in the Common-Prosperity Region will be composed of various political, economic, cultural, national defense and other policies, which are the requisites of a New Order. Nevertheless, the question arises whether "culture" should be given the same degree of importance as the other requisites, in the construction of a wider territorial economy.

A nation is able to survive as a national entity only by assuring an inseparable relation among all phases of social life through politics, economy, national defense and other requisites of the social order. Moreover, these mutual indivisible relations can be capably maintained since each social factor is interrelated with the other on a common basis and by common ties. Thus, each community is prescribed by its peculiar character and condition. These characteristics are divided into (1) natural features such as geography, climate, weather and resources; (2) artificial features such as race, customs, language, religion, science and arts as well as matters pertaining to national defense and international relations. The synthesis of these materialistic and spiritualistic factors forms the fundamental trend of human thought or ideology. Therefore culture can be said to be a structure of social life which is a spiritual and material product that has grown out of the mutual relation between these factors and the ideology.

Thus the construction of a wider territorial economy in a New International Order means the formation of reciprocal relations in culture through the medium of politics, economy, science, art, religion, national defense and other phases of social life. If culture is not taken into consideration in this sense, it will be impossible to realize a perfect construction of a wider territorial economy.

Five Principles Examined

In the light of what has just been stated let us examine the five principles enumerated in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. They are (1) the construction of an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice, (2) respecting one another's sovereignty and independence, (3) the enhancement of culture and civilization of Greater East Asia, (4) accelerating their economic development upon a basis of reciprocity, and (5) with all countries of the world to work for the abolition of racial discriminations, the promotion of cultural intercourse and the opening of resources throughout the world and thereby contribute to the progress of mankind and establish permanent world peace.

The first, second, third and fourth principles of the Joint Declaration are concerned with Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region while the fifth principle stresses the importance of relations between the Greater East Asia and those countries outside of the common prosperity orbit. In other words these five principles mutually constitute a unitary and basic policy for a New Order in Greater East Asia.

But the main question in connection with these five principles is what is the general characteristic of the social order of the entire common prosperity region. For the mere mentioning of "based on justice," "respecting mutual independence," or "the abolition of racial discriminations" will not solve the problem individually. Such a characteristic should be the synthetic product of interrelations between all conditions, given within time and space, and human actions extend on them. This synthetic product is nothing more than "culture" for Greater East Asia. From this point of view the third principle of the Joint Declaration was adopted which provides that "the countries of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race, will enhance the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia."

From these observation it can be said that the most important principle of the Joint Declaration is its third principle. Thus the culture mentioned here is not to be taken on an equal footing with other principles of the Declaration, such as politics, economy, national defense and other measures, for culture in itself covers all phases of human existence and means a social structure which synthetically reflects the characteristic of the entire sphere of Greater East Asia. "The culture of Greater East Asia" should have this sense.

The culture of Greater East Asia, which will be born and gradually developed in the future, will be different from all other cultures. It will stand in vivid contrast with the so-called Occidental culture, especially in sharp opposition to the so-called democratic culture of the Anglo-American nations. It is because of this fact that the War of Greater East Asia is regarded as a war of culture for the peoples of East Asia.

Culture and Races

If culture is to be taken as meaning what has already been mentioned, it should apply to any social community. For instance, when such international groups as the Greater East Asia common prosperity region or the wider territorial economic sphere of Europe should succeed in guaranteeing its social existence by means of its respective New Order, the culture in the Greater East Asia will be different from that of East Asia preceding the current war when it was a mere geographical entity, the major portion of which depended for its existence on a colonial or semi-colonial system; or as in the case of Europe the culture in the new order will differ from that of Europe prior to the outbreak of the Second Great War which was a mere group of independent countries. Moreover, each nation who is a member of a broad sphere economy unit will maintain its different culture in relation with other members of the unit as well as with the unit itself.

In the prevailing international situation, the human society which forms an individual unit of culture is generally a nation or a national economy. The Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations seemed to hold this view.

A full agreement, however, of view regarding this prevailing situation is not yet sufficient to assure the establishment and guarantee of a wider territorial economy. So long as each member nation within a sphere possesses a culture of its own in opposition to another, there may arise certain elements of disharmony or even mutual strife among the cultures through a difference of character or tradition.

Culture Must Be Exchanged

If "culture" is to be conceived as the synthetic product of the material and spiritual forces of each nation in the Region constituting a sphere, there can be no complete harmony unless such cultures are interchanged and made a common property of all nations and is diffused among all of them. In reality, however, cultural unification is very difficult.

The very fact that the Joint Declaration has as its objective "the enhancement of the culture of Greater East Asia" and the bringing about of "the promotion of cultural intercourse" between the common prosperity region and other spheres of the world, eloquently indicates that the document is based on the guiding spirit of amity and harmony and fully denies the idea of strife for conquest and domination. However, if the goal is to be attained merely by "respecting one another's sovereignty and independence and practising mutual assistance and amity" and "respecting one another's traditions and developing the creative faculties of each race," then the Joint Declaration seems not to be any different from the liberal principles which have hitherto been considered as should govern international relations.

Although these liberal principles demanded the independent and sovereign nations to maintain amicable relations with one another, in actuality they have been continuously engaged in mutual strife and have carried on hostile relations with each other. On one hand they established colonial and semi-colonial systems against the weaker races while on the other these same nations intensified their racial discriminations against those they could not subjugate and thereby fostered international discords. This was one of the underlying causes of the War of Greater East Asia.

International friendship professed by these nations, however, was not merely a camouflage for their proclivity to strife. For, international amity could be maintained only when economic interests or national and racial relations were in harmony. To construct a wider territorial economy, sufficient security should be maintained to guard against such struggles or conflicts. The same also applies to in the building of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region.

Many Difficulties Faced

From these analyses it becomes clear as to how numerous are the difficulties confronting the construction of a wider territorial economy. It is due to these difficulties that Germany has been forced to extend control over the economic supply and demand between the Reich and other nations within the European wider territorial economy.

I am not in accord with that vague, dogmatic assertion that "Asia Is One." If we are to examine the difference in cultures, it can be said that "Europe Is One" rather than "Asia Is One" because of the complexity of cultures in East Asia. Furthermore, it cannot be said that the cultural complexity of Greatetr East Asia was necessarily caused by an unnatural trend of several hundred years of colonial or semi-colonial administrations. Nor can it be said that it was caused by the difference of the levels of cultural progress among the nations and races within the Region.

However, the commonness or unification of cultures is not a problem which should be regulated only from spatial conditions. It must be noted that they will also be greatly influenced by the time element. As it has been stated already, one reason why the modern colonial or semi-colonial system was realized and maintained in East Asia was that there was such a marked difference in the development of human society and the advance of culture in the Occident and in East Asia, enabling the former to spread its colonialism over Asia. But this historical course did not assure the permanency of this system. On the contrary it is ordained when mankind reaches a certain stage of progress, colonial system is destined to self-disintegration.

After existing for the past several hundred years, liberalistic culture is doomed to its inevitable downfall and the colonial or semi-colonial system based on the liberalistic conceptions will be destroyed to give way to a New Order in Greater East Asia. This conclusion is not based solely on a historical observation but it is to be reached by the examination of all spiritual and material factors. Thus, taking into considerations these various problems we must be fully prepared to wait for several decades or even several hundred years before the construction of the Greater East Asia Common-Prosperity Region can be brought to an ideal completion.

BENIGNO S. AQUINO: FRONTLINE MAN

Brilliant Political Record Made As Young Man

By FEDERICO MANGAHAS
(From the Philippine Review)

Part I

Benigno S. Aquino was born on September 3, 1894.

It was, he was to know later, an exciting period in which to be born. Matters were stirring into a boil in the Philippines. It was a decade for knighthood and stern adventure.

Jose Rizal, shortly to find immortality in martyrdom, had founded two years before the Liga Filipina, abortive forerunner of a people's unifying movement for national service which Aquino was to lead himself half a century later. The Katipunan had been organized to write in the blood of manly Filipinos the divine right of the people to be free and independent. A blunt-spoken sardonic intellectual from Bulacan had died a pauper's death in Barcelona, Spain, in the service of the native land.

Andres Bonifacio was to meet a tragic end in the hands of fellow patriots three years later, and Aguinaldo with twenty-five Filipino revolutionary leaders (including Aquino's father) was to exile himself in Hongkong under a costly delusion. Dewey within four years was to sink a few outmoded Spanish men-o-war in Manila Bay as an initial step in the march of the American dream of Manifest Destiny in the Pacific; and within five years the Malolos Constitution was to be promulgated and the first Philippine Republic proclaimed.

In the same decade, Kipling, poet laureate, was to write the solemn Recessional in righteous celebration of the white man's burden and British imperialism at high tide, the climax of Victoria's reign as Queen of England and Empress of India.

A full decade later a rising Oriental nation was to reduce a proud Western Power in war, presaging the birth of a new self-respect for all Orientals.

Mr. Aquino is now going on fifty. Whatever the twists and changes in the public man's career and ideas, the "favorite son of Tarlac" has an enduring passion that has given his life consistency, unity, and power: an abiding dream of dignity and freedom for his country rooted in stubborn racial pride.

Has Good Background

Mr. Aquino comes of substantial Tarlac farmers. His father, General Servillano Aquino, now approaching seventy, is a farmer. Hectares and hectares of sugarland and riceland in Tarlac and Pampanga constitute the family estate and the solid basis of attachment to family and country. Held and developed from generation to generation, the landed property remains the foundation of a conservative family tradition supporting much independence of character and action.

Politics is an expensive career anywhere except where there is outright sale or purchase of principles. Mr. Aquino's political career has been far from being smooth but the finger of scandal or gossip has never pointed to any dubious transaction or traffic in relation to his private fortunes.

At the turn of the century when he was ready to learn his alphabet in Concepcion, Tarlac, conditions were pretty disturbed. There was not as yet a well organized rigid school system in which every child was to pronounce cat precisely in the same stilted manner and exactly at the same hour of the morning whether in Currimao or in Siasi.

Eventually he was to find his way to Letran College and subsequently to Santo Tomas University, but for a start he was placed under instruction in one of those personally conducted local schools in which there was considerable leeway. So the boy took his early disciplines the hard way and in testimony thereof were perpetually affixed to his person the signatures of birchings without number, far too impressive and emphatic to leave transitory welts. That was how, they say, he acquired the vividness of utterance so effective in demolishing pretentious arguments and intransigent rivals in the Legislature later.

Under the Dominican Fathers in Letran and later in Santo Tomas where he got his little Greek and Latin and all his law (and Spanish, of course), he found fuller scope for his growing aspirations as a rhetorician, dabbling in the bellettristic exercises encouraged by the period. He moved in a circle of literary young bloods in whose outpourings it was not easy to distinguish romantic love from patriotism because they were invariably taken up with some Dulcinea to make the flame of patriotic ardor burn all the more intensely.

By the year 1913, he was the benediction of Santo Tomas University, he was ready to practice law in Tarlac. He was as it for five years, and thereafter he was no longer to find his life exclusively his family's. He was young, ardent, handsome, commanding, fluent; and, worse, was a lawyer. That meant politics. His district in Tarlac sent him forthwith to the House of Representatives successively in 1912, 1922, and 1925. For a neophyte in public affairs, he went far and almost too easily, early winning a responsible seat in the inner councils of the party and of the Government.

In his first term, he was chairman of the powerful steering committee and majority floor leader. In 1927 he was sent by the Legislature, along with Mr. Isaac Lacson, to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Paris in representation of the Philippines; and, while allowing the Europeans to sample his rhetoric in the cause of freedom, got the broadening that education is supposed to give the alert traveler.

Senator at 34

The people of the third senatorial district noted it and elected him as Senator the following year at the age of thirty-four. In 1932, an independence bill was having some difficult sailing through Congress and Mr. Quezon accordingly instructed the young senator to hurry to Washington and help Messrs. Osmena, Roxas, Guevara, and Osias. Some people suspected the motives of Mr. Quezon, but Mr. Aquino nevertheless went—to return the following year and plunge into one of the bitterest political struggles that ever divided the people of the Philippines on the question of independence, splitting the dominant Nacionalists Party itself wide open into two irreconcilable groups.

Senator Aquino aligned himself with the Osmena-Roxas faction in opposition to Mr. Quezon, and for months the country rang with the clash of the generals and their loud partisans. The Senator from the third district was among the generals, dealing much and taking much, to the morbid delight of a sensational press. On the day Senate President Quezon denounced former Speaker Roxas on the floor of the Senate, according to a commentator of the day, he started his speech in beautiful English. When Mr. Aquino scored him in the course of an interpellation, the Senate head forgot himself, deserted Shakespeare and returned to Cervantes.

After such a great to-do, everybody from Mr. Quezon down found they had been fighting for one and the same thing. By 1935 all had settled down to lend a hand to the young Philippine Commonwealth and had, at the same time, allowed themselves a spell to lick their own wounds. Mr. Aquino, after such a brief spell found a seat in the new National Assembly and, in spite of being on the intransigent minority wing of the majority party, became chairman of the prestigious Commission on Appointments.

He quarreled again with Mr. Quezon on the court decision over the Cuevo-Barredo case in 1937. But in 1938 the President in reprisal named the Assemblyman from Tarlac to the Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. For the next three years Mr. Aquino quickened a staid government department into a positive and aggressive agency of national economic development.

The exigencies of politics involved him in the congressional elections of 1941, in which his constituents in Tarlac reaffirmed their faith by electing him their congressman.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, found him thus—a congressman-elect whose immediate political fortunes were swallowed in the flames of a world conflict. The Imperial Japanese Army entered Manila on January 2, 1942, and some days later, Mr. Aquino came out with characteristic courage to proclaim his faith in the War of Greater East Asia as a war of liberation for all subjugated Oriental peoples. Suiting the deed to the word, he accepted responsibility as Commissioner of the Interior and, in the most crucial year for the Filipinos, shouldered the heaviest part of the stupendous task of bringing the people back to the ways of peace and reconstruction. Toward the close of 1942, he stepped into a necessary and urgent task of nation-building as director-general of the newly organized Kalibapi to galvanize the people into one compact and united movement for service to a nation deep in the travails of a new birth.

(To Be Continued)